MAYSVILLE MONITOR.

"THE SOVERIGNTY OF THE STATES, AND THE SOVERIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

RICHARD B. STANTON. — B. D. CROOKSHANKS.

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Invariable Distinction.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against the use of patent medicines, the proprietors of the celebrated Vegetable Pills of EVANS' Pills have the invariable distinction of an universal approbation. They have not only maintained their ground against the only medicines that have established and preserved testimonies of their virtues, but have established for themselves a character for the intrinsic merit of the medicine itself. It is deemed idle to run each and every popular medicine, which is not a secret, into the ear of the public, but the certainty of a positively unfailing remedy, and the authority of daily experience, will ever be the most effectual means to recommend, will cure a great variety of the diseases of the Stomach, Lungs, and the Liver, for which important purpose it is recommended. The blood is from the contents of the stomach; has color and vitality given to it by the lungs, and the liver, as it performs its duty of selecting through the veins and arteries, a yellow or bilious excrement, which is then thrown out from the system, and discharged by the liver. These three, are the anatomical machines by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious of the state of those should be the first care of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood is constituted to do. Take the stomach as utterly debilitated in one manner, by fat, grief, disappointment, heat of the sun, or any other nervous action, and he is unable to digest its food. Is the blood lost for this? A nervous irritation of the stomach will produce settled dyspepsia, headache, bile, mental and physical dread and a general relaxe of other organs—Is the blood lost for this? Intemperance, raising the coats of the stomach, and by it is fixed prostrate weakness, and the unusually and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, put his organs almost out of use for digestion—Is the blood lost for this? Intemperance in drinking the blood and the whole system. Is blood to blame for this? Again, with the lungs, it is well known that a cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a rush of air, will inflame the bronchia, all which affect the bronchia are distressed and create either excessive mucus, or drastically insidious disease, Consumption, and the ulcerations and suppurations, all which through timely remedies may prevent, or certainly shall can cure. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes, have taken action in the liver, and the secretion of the bile, becomes unable to carry off its from the circulation, and instead of giving it through the gall bladder, passes through the skin in jaundiced and bilious, and to rush upon the stomach and excessive quantities. Is the blood to blame for this? No! crystal organs are never affected by the world after the blood has been affected, as they are its makers and masters, and merely their work and their pay size.

EVANS' PILLS prescribes his beautifulness APERIENT PILLS, acknowledged to be the best known purgative and powerful tonic, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels, and his celebrated TONIC OR TONIC PILLS, in cases of eyes irritability, stomach weakness, or debility.

These medicines, which can be purchased together or separately, are confidently recommended for following complaints, and testimonies are sent to many that they are in all its forms; Bilious and Liver Affections, every species and degree; Female complaints, Nervous Affections of Decline, whether in Lose or length; Hot Flashes, Want of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Spasmodic affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, either chronic or acute; and variety; Nervous Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, or Evans, and all blotches; bad humors, Tumors and cancerous of the skin; Costiveness, and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhea, or green sickness; Fever and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, or Whitenness of the Heart or dead; Chronic or Female Constitution; and to persons of Hoarseness of constitution in either sex, who have been permanently relieved by other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them from the DR. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or of his special agents, as all others are base and incorrect medicines. For further particulars, respectfully request the reader to peruse other advertisements and medical papers, and be depended upon for their strict acknowledged truth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, fever and ague, shifting of blood, pain in the side and side, female complaints, nervous and weak diseases, and all cases of hypochondria, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, costiveness, nervous and general weakness, in digestion, loss of appetite, nervous and general debility, belly weakness, dizziness or green sickness, hysteria, hysterics, fainting, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sick-ness, vomiting, chest affections, pain in the side, arms, weakness, nervous, pains in the side, back, limbs, and joints, in the feet, allowance, and all other complaints, incident to the heart and chilliness, tremors watchfulness, wakefulness, wandering, bad dreams, spasms.

CERTIFICATE OF THE FOLLOWING

WONDERFUL & ASTONISHING FACTS, are among the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Medicines, 100, Chatham Street New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) to any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAROMILE and APERIENT ANTI BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Dunlap, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual stubborn in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fetid mucus, mixed with blood, great debility, great of burning heat, with an intolerable hearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

APPAL. THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms Great languor, listlessness, disturbed rest, nervous irritability, and restlessness, could not lie in bed in any position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the side, numbness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and directed his friends to place the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper the cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine in this complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in complete restoration of health and vigor to life. He wishes to say his notice for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any other complaint, to those from much but they pity restore), may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

ANOTHER recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mr. J. M. Kenney, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the space of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

Tic Douloureux weak—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and faintness any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily able to attend to his business, and none of the above symptoms have appeared since he used the medicine. He is now a stout and healthy man. He resorted to nurrid of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He cheerfully will give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, Brooklyn, Long Island, Dutch and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Catham st.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows. Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a fluttering sensation of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of dying, constant costiveness, sensation of burning in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the patient was given up and actually buried, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerfully testimony to the efficacy of the Pills and will also gladly any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case—Mr. William Solomon Green street, above Twelfth, suffered for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, low lathe, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, costiveness and weakness of the extremities, emaciating and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach, nightmare, great mental depression, severe fleeting pains, in the chest back and sides, cold extremities, a dislike for society or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health, and he was given up as a hopeless case, and had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his, to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which he says he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular on this subject, on applying to Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Catham street—Mr. Daniel Spanning of Sing-sing, Elbu Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with the above complaint for years. He had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans of 100 Catham street, N. Y. and procured a medicine from him, which gave him immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

AN Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Catham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 163 Eldridge st. was labouring under a disease, which his physicians pronounced incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he said to application to Dr. Evans and after a well and not less successful course of treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

REMARKABLE case of acute Rheumatism with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st. New York.—Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints and limbs, so severe as to arrest the slightest motion; the tongue, preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, which occasionally continued for a time high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also accompanied with considerable difficulty of breathing with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of duenessgy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

City of New York ss.

Benj. S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing is the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

W. M. SAUL Notary Public 56 Nassau.

The above medicine for sale by

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for years with Tic Doloreux violent pains in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, at 100 Chatham street and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 369 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Forth st., Williamsburgh afflicted with the above complaint for three years and upwards, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, so much so as to be unable to bear the lightest touch, and an aggravation of the pain towards night, and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious stickiness of the fibres and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson consents to allow any of the same pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Jewels street, between Stanton and Houston, Afflicted for years with the following distressing symptoms, Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that required sight and vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to part cular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, disorientated, disquiets on every slight occasion, she consider and she could neither die nor live, most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but it vows that she enjoys as good health at present, as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PICKNEY, COM. OF DEEDS,

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. W. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the wonderful qualities of the Camomile Pills he as well as thousands since (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects in the cure of gloom. The public loss of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental faculties, which made necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose, and sought in vain for relief, the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were promoted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON P. GILBERT.

Durham, Green co. N. York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines,

For sale by A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky. G. Young, Washington; Phillips & Bonnin, Augusta; T. E. Redden Vanceburg; Colberton & Chambers, West Union, Ohio; also by H Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUPS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought by nurses to be in a consumption. As soon as the Syrup is imbibed on the gums, the child will recover This preparation is so mild and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup, and in a country where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately will ease the pain, and in the morning heating the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fever, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, also by

A. CASTO, Maysville, Ky.

DR. W. EVANS'S CELEBRATED *Fever and Ague Pills.*

This widely-extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is PARTICULARLY recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms of fever, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better effected, and less inconveniently effected than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,

the value & well-authenticated virtues of which have been have, and still, are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and to cleanse the system capable of receiving with benefit.

The invigorating and strengthening Pills,

Take four of the *Purifying Pills* on the first accession of fever, and continue the same number every night, till the fever is arrested, after one of the *Invigorating Pills*, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take two of the *Invigorating Pills* in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment 100 Chatham street, N. Y. also by

A. CASTO, Maysville.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, giving an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts the most internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretion and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent or discharging vessels, and the secretion by which more is taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body recovers a healthy state.

These Pills after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, as to preclude the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, preserving the full stream, in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening equalizing the action of the heart, lives and other energy; they expel, the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure out of the circulation through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels so that by the brisk and slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the HERB PILLS, which are so powerful that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body are lessened in quantity, proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate disease but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they will not in all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism; Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritation, Want of Appetite, Flatulency, Flatulence, Bad Dreams, Sycosis, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Nervous Affections, Cross Sickness, Fatal or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, The Rheumatism, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Back, Costiveness, Want of Appetite, Loss of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chilliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Sycosis, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

Some of the most dispiriting epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the stations or the sedentary part of life consistency, should never be without a supply of Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and give the mind greater vigor.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to restore the tone and vigor the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve or more night and morning.

Great Discovery for Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 *Chatham st. New York.*

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris of North Sixth street, Williamsburg afflicted for the last five years with the Liver Complaint was completely restored to health by the use of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb pills. Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, languor lassitude, with the other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms and she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland of 636 Water street had been severely afflicted with the dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: weakness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress after the pit of the stomach after meals, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, great pain in the chest, side and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude unable to walk or any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. He was induced by a friend to make use of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by perseverance in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Dyspepsia, eight years standing cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Capt. L. Davis of Philip William was laboring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating; great pain in the head, vomiting of all his food, costiveness, nervous, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great languor, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Slater of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for years grievously troubled with a nervous and bilious affection which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, &c. After suffering during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills and was consequently induced to make trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out, in four weeks of the great prediction. The clergyman alluded to, also emphatically noticed the progress of events, which he considered to be of a character that portended the approach of some mighty change. Our attention has been called to the subject more particularly just now, in consequence of seeing an able and deeply interesting article in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, and another from the pen of Major Noah, in the New York Evening Star, upon the same topic. Thus, the matter is not only agitated in the pulpit, and in religious writing, but also in literary and even political publications. The very minds of men seem to be called towards the Jews, their movements, their conversion, and the holy Land. The introduction of steam has done wonders toward opening to that part of the world, a rapid communication with Christian countries; and affording great facilities to Christian travellers. The evident influence of Christian power over the policy of the Sultan of Turkey on the Pachs of Egypt, also tend to create a belief that some great political change is about to affect the East and Mahometan countries in particular; and it will be remembered that Palestine has been in the possession of the followers of Mahomet, ever since that last of the Crusaders.

The article in the Quarterly is both eloquent and argumentative. The writer emphatically observes "that since the battle of the five Kings against four, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, nearly two thousand years before the time of our saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, 1800 years after it, the narrow strip of wonderful region has never ceased to be the stage of remarkable events. He also observes "that a very recent English traveller has encountered many Jews on the road to Jerusalem, and uniformly replied to his inquiries, that they were going thither to die in the land of their fathers." The belief of the ultimate gathering together of the nation on that cherished spot is very general among the Jews of every quarter of the world. "Though they have seen the temple twice, and the city six times destroyed, their confidence is not abated, nor their faith gone. For 1800 years, their belief has sustained them, without, a King, a priest or a prophet, through insult, poverty, torture and death.—and now, in the 19th century, in the midst of the march of intellect, and what is far better, in the greater diffusion of the written word of God, both among Jews and Christians, we hear from all an harmonious assent to the prayer that concludes every Hebrew festival—"The year that approaches—Oh! bring us to Jerusalem."

It is added in connexion with the subject, that the conversion of Jews to the Christain religion has of late years been without precedent in history. A number of illustrious instances are mentioned, and, what is believed to be still more to the purpose, the general result, the feeling of friendliness and fellowship between Jews and Christain is rapidly becoming stronger.

A highly important undertaking, so intimately connected with the subject, has recently been commenced in England. A large sum of money has been raised for the establishment of a Christian church at Jerusalem; and if possible on Mount Zion itself. Missionaries are already on the spot, and nothing is now wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred edifice. A British Vice Consul has been appointed for Jerusalem, whose jurisdiction is to extend to the whole more than ancient limits of the land of Holy Land. We regret we cannot find space for the whole of Major Noah's article, but the substance of it with such extracts as we have room for, will be read with interest. The Major concurs in the speculations of the London Quarterly Review, and expressed the opinion that "the political events of the East are taking a direction which, in the process of time, and not very remote, will require the intervention of some new and powerful nation, to check the advances of Russia towards the Persian dominions, to protect the British possessions in India, and divert the current of trade through shorter and more safe channels—to put an end to the war between the despotic and fierce conflicts now carrying on by the Sultan of Turkey and the Pachs of Egypt—to open the old ports on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean, and revive their former commerce—to restore the long neglected agricultural district of Syria—to adopt valuable and important projects of internal improvement concerning the maritime ports with the embouchments of the Red Sea, by means of railroads over the Isthmus; improve the navigation of the Nile and Euphrates, infuse new energy into that once powerful and always deeply interesting country, by means of capital, protection, mild and equitable laws, and a just, liberal and tolerant government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of all nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people, so long and so faithfully protected by the Almighty—so long and so unjustly persecuted by man."

Major Noah proceeds to examine into the practicability and feasibility of the project and to calculate what can be done. His argument is that not the Jews, but the Christian powers can accomplish every thing, and he says:

"Let learned and particularly pious Jews deemed it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own when it shall please the Almighty to fulfil a promise of restoration, but they rely on miracles, probably without reflecting that God works by human agents; that he disposes of events, and incline the hearts of men to certain actions, which when taken up and carried out in their proper spirit, works the very miracles long promised and most desirable. The Jews, therefore, can only co-operate; the Christians must act as pioneers in the great work, and they owe this debt to the Jews—they owe it for all their sufferings and persecutions for centuries before the Reformation; they owe it in return for their preservations of the scriptures—the hope and consolation of religion, they owe to them in the fulfilment of all the promises made to the ancient and chosen people;—they owe it to the character of him who came as is said, "to fulfil the law." Every where we see societies and communities established to effect some good object—bible societies, missionary societies, societies for various objects, temperance and reform societies, but as yet no society has been established among Christians for the restoration of the Jews.

South America is free—Greece is liberated—the negroes are emancipated—Christianity has almost exhausted its resources in seeking for good objects in carrying out the principles of faith; and yet the eye has not been directed to the remnant of Israel, the deservedly favored people of Almighty God—the nation that stands like a lofty pliar amid the ruins of empires. The time approaches for action—this country, ever foremost in good works can do much to incline the government of Europe to favor the project of the restoration of the Jews, by encouraging the Pachs of Egypt and the Sultan to connect themselves with the Jews, for a stipulated and liberal price, by which the Jewish nation may peacably occupy their former possessions without the shedding of one drop of human blood. But this must be done with a good spirit from our conditions of evangelizing. No obstacle must be thrown between the promises of the Almighty to his chosen people, and their full and complete accomplishment. Let the restoration be made through the agency of the Christian nations, and the first great step will have been taken to show what is meant by the "fullness of the Gentiles," and time will accomplish all that is desired. Were there no other considerations than the restoration it would be justified by the march of civilization, arts, letters, science, good government, which would triumph where now all is barren and despotic.

Let this subject be reflected upon and acted upon, by statesmen and friends of Liberty and Law throughout the world.—Religious men will not lose sight of it—they will meditate day and night on the restoration of the Jews, and the promises made to them, and their continuous preservation for the fulfilment of those promises. They will rejoice to witness it, and it will be a jubilee throughout the world. "For lo! the days come, saith the Lord, that I will cause to return the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, and I will cause them again to return to the land which I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess." "And I will break the yoke from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds, and strangers shall no more serve thy strangers but the shall serve the Lord his God, and David the King, whom I will raise up unto them. Therefore fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, neither be dismayed, O Israel; for lo! I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity, and none shall make him afraid. For I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee, thought I make a full end of nations whither I have driven thee, but I will not make a full end of thee, I will be God of all the families of Israel, and he shall be my people."—*Jeremiah.*

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.—The newspapers have for some time past been in full sight of the elector magnetic machine, which *promised* so much a few years since. The following article from the New York Gazette revives the subject, and gives the gratifying information that the magnetic power has been applied to practical purpose:

NEW MECHANICAL POWER.—A successful experiment has been recently made in this city, which appears to us decidedly to settle the question in favor of the application of *electro magnetism*, as a motive power to machinery. We have seen in operation, at No. 58, Gold street, a machine moved by this principle—the construction of which is on a plan entirely novel and much larger than any other electro magnetic engine heretofore shown to the public. The motive wheel is five feet in diameter, and weighs four or five hundred pounds. The wheel is propelled by the action of galvanic alternate plates of copper and zinc. From 40 to 50 revolutions in a minute are produced by this arrangement, for hours in succession, without any change in the acquisition or addition to the liquid (sulphuric acid) which acts on the battery.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the *electro magnetic telegraph*, which has been approved by the French Institute in Paris, has examined this machine since his return from Europe, and expresses the following opinion:

"I take pleasure in giving you in writing what I have frequently observed in conversation, respecting the magnetic machine now in operation in Gold street, No. 58. The application of the magnetic power in this machine produces greater effects than in any arrangement I have yet seen, and I do not perceive any impediment or obstacle to the indefinite increase of these effects."

The experiments at No. 58, Gold street, have been made under the direction of an association of gentlemen, who some time ago purchased the art of incorporation for an Electro Magnetic Company, which we understand has been organized, and part of the stock taken in this city, Philadelphia and Providence. We hope citizens and strangers generally, who are fond of improvements in science and the arts will visit the establishment where this machine may be seen in daily operation, and we can assure them of ample gratification for the trouble.

"How the deuce do donkeys live here?" said a man to a friend in South America, "I see no grass." "We put green apples on them, and feed them on fine shavings."

Are you looking for any one in particular? as a rat said we he saw the gate.

From the New York.

THE ADDRESS AND REPLY OF MR. VAN BUREN.

The following is the address of Mr. John W. Edmonds, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to the President, at Castle Garden, together with the President's reply, to which we alluded yesterday. We find them in the Post of last evening, and submit them to our readers without any comment at present, although we shall feel much pleasure in partially examining them hereafter, when our time and space shall afford us the opportunity:—

We have been chosen, Mr. President, by your Democratic Fellow Citizens, to convey to you, on this your first visit to them as Chief Magistrate of the Union, their united congratulation and welcome.

On an occasion like this, it is not within the scope of our duty, to discuss the topics which divide the political world, however interesting they may be; but as free citizens, acknowledging a deep interest in all that concerns a common weal, it is not less due to ourselves, than demanded by truth and justice, that we should remember the events which have marked our history during your administration.

It is seldom that the energies of a nation are tried by convulsions like those which we have recently witnessed. It is seldom that questions of such vital importance to constitutional freedom involving so deeply the existence and nature of republican government, and opinions so deeply interwoven in the prejudices and passions of human nature, combine to embitter political contests. Surely, then, the friends of popular institutions—all who have advocated a strict adherance to the provisions of our Constitution, and all who wish our government to preserve the free and equal spirit infused into it by our fathers, have reason to be grateful. The storm which darkens the horizon, purifies the atmosphere, and the reverses which have tried, have also proved the resources, the energies, and the patriotism of the people.

We are not at this day to learn that long and continued prosperity is dangerous to the simplicity of free institutions.

Errors, invited by temporary convenience, abuses, more to be dreaded from their very insignificance, identify themselves with legislation, and assume a portentous importance from the force of precedent and accumulation, and unless arrested by the vigilance of an intelligent people, undermine surely and unseen the fabric of constitutional liberty.

Deeply sensible of these reflections, and aware that a period had arrived when the public weal—in the purity of legislation and the whole system of trade upon which our commercial prosperity rested, would depend upon the integrity and firmness of our representatives, the democracy of this State awaited with solicitude your first communication to Congress, and have anxiously and approvingly observed your subsequent course.

It was not to be expected that the great reform which you recommended, could be immediately or that it would affect the widely every amplicated relation of life, would pass without opposition.

The first step of improvement is ever the attachment of private interest. All who thrive by a system however evil—all who attain power by its fostering care, utter impuat—those who govern, and those who fear a large and influential class, unite against the reformer, and deny the utility of any plan which seeks temporary loss to themselves. Thus, however, are disappointing the expectations which are founded on the instability of popular opinion; and recent events have conclusively shown, that there is abundant virtue in the people—that there is in them a barrier capable of resisting the influence of wealth—a feeling adequate to contend with the passion of covetousness, and principles impassable to temptation, and that unions drawn from the ranks of ignorant, debased and servile common citizens, have no applicability to a nation where the mind as well as the body is free, and where man is born to an inheritance of thought and education.

To you, sir, upon whom, in vindicating our laws and constitution, the weight of executive responsibility has devolved, the approbation of your countrymen, no less than your own reflections, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifice of personal feelings involved in the fearless discharge of your high duties.

To us who have supported the measures of your administration, time has added conviction as to the justice of our cause, and determination to the necessity of maintaining it. And we are convinced that with you as our Chief Magistrate, neither the spirit of party nor the workings of ambition can retard that equal legislation which knows no favorites and sanctions no preferences.

We congratulate you upon the peace and prosperity which overspread our common country. In the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—with energies developing themselves in every progression—with resources defying the limit of imagination—with territory uniting the advantages of every soil and climate, our future destinies justify the most sanguine hopes and offer the sacrifices of personal contemplation.—The cultivation of peace with all the world, and the preservation of our national honor unimpeached, are necessary to the attainment of this high career. The duties devolve upon the executive of an important nation, and, since your election, has the discharge of these duties demanded the exercise of great firmness and wisdom.

The difficulty of maintaining the just mutual relations of a frontier so extended as our own, is appreciated by few. The wild passions and lawless actions engendered by constant collision and protected by an unsettled country and a disaffected neighborhood—the local jealousies incident to disputed questions of territorial jurisdiction are only understood by those who are witnesses of their magnitude. There was a period when those difficulties appeared insurmountable, and when the peaceful relations of two great nations seemed an inevitable sacrifice to circumstances beyond the reach of human foresight and firmness. Happily, those clouds have been dispersed, and with the satisfaction which such an issue must afford to the true patriot, you can view the added consciousness of having mainly contributed to its accomplishment, and of having earned for yourself a signal mark of the confidence of the representatives of the whole people. We are not regardless of the protection and encouragement, which, during your administration, have been afforded to the interests of literature, science, and education, and rejoice that those who elevate our moral character by their exertions, have been so frequently selected by you to protect and represent our public interests.

With these views of your claim to the confidence of the American people, we look forward to the period when the measures of your administration shall receive their unbiassed and united approbation, and in the name of those who are now the supporters of your principles and your policy, and with every assurance of individual regard, we tender you our cordial welcome to your native State.

To which the President replied:

Gentlemen—I am deeply and gratefully affected by this cordial reception on the part of my dear fellow citizens of the city and county of New York. Long, very long, the recipient of their favor and thoroughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to their good opinion. It is, therefore, with the highest gratification that I learn from you that my official conduct as President of the United States has met the approbation of those in whose behalf you have addressed me. I estimate that approval at the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position or the importance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty to act.

Your observations upon an important question in regard to our domestic policy—that of an Independent Treasury, show a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been opposed to it—that of giving a separate custody to public money, and a consequent control over it, to private corporations irresponsible to the people—it may well be regarded as a question involving the nature, and to some extent, the existence of republican institutions, as well as the accomplishment of the main purposes for which our government was established; whether for the safety of the many or the aggrandizement of the few—whether or not to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, in our view the only legitimate object of the institution of government among men. It is, to my mind, certain that under a system like ours, and in communities like those of the United States, a population of these States, the solution of a question embracing such considerations cannot long remain in doubt. Private interest and individual efforts under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may indeed obstruct and delay, but cannot control its final adjustment. On the contrary, we can not be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued—when personal considerations will unavoidably be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest, in this respect will be placed on its only true and solid foundation by the adoption of the measure referred to with the approbation of the people.

The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are entitled to the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the North eastern boundary, there is reason to hope will be in fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the question of the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and at the same time, to maintain with every power our national honor unsullied, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by invariably demanding justice ourselves, and as invariably pursuing ourselves lines of conduct towards others. A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty by a small number of our citizens on the Northern frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to imminent peril the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strongest ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin and a common language. The injurious consequences of a war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those also of mankind, could not well be exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret, in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a course which brought upon the two countries without necessity.

The steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the then state of public feeling, some temporary disastisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavorable impressions would be of short duration, and even if I had thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations.—All well disposed persons saw see the matter in its true light; all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations and of which republican governments should be most rigidly observant, were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable. It affords me pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion the best that could under the circumstances of the moment have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity by its adoption. The danger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, as I hoped, passed away, the asperities of the moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, come with confidence upon a vigilant support, by our citizens, of those great principles of international justice, the maintainance of which is alike indispensible to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so it does not follow that we are either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a salutary rule for the spread of free government, or to withhold our best wishes, for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their establishment.

Allow me gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you of that your kindness will be long remembered.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The papers opposed to the Administration have labored hard to produce the impression that the friends of the Administration have sustained a hearty loss of strength in Congress, as far as the elections of members of body have taken place. The Independent Treasury system is the leading measure on which the parties are at issue; and the Whigs are particularly anxious to prevent its adoption. Taking this measure as the criterion, it may not be amis to draw a comparison between the strength of the two parties according to the representation in the last and the next Congress, so far as the elections have taken place. By doing that it will be seen that their representations on the subject are very far from being correct.

In the House of Representatives in the last Congress the majority against the adoption of that measure was fourteen; and the delegates from the different States then were, and in the next Congress will be;

In Maine there were four in favor of it, and four against it; and will be six for it and two against it; giving us a gain of two, and making a difference in the majority of four.

In Vermont the vote four to one against it, and will be three to two, giving us a gain of one.

In Connecticut the vote was six in favor of it, and will be six against us; making a difference against it of twelve.

In New York the vote was thirty ten in its favor, several of the men who had been elected as friends of the Administration having voted against it. And in the next House the vote will be twenty one in its favor against it; making a difference of eleven against us.

In New Jersey the whole delegation of six was against the measure; but will be five to one in favor of it; making a gain of five in our favor. The six Whigs, it is true have obtained the certificate of election; but as five of the Administration candidates received a decided majority of the votes of the people, there cannot be a doubt of their being admitted to their seats.

In Pennsylvania the vote was and will remain seventeen to eleven in favor of it. There are eighteen friends to the Administration who have been returned as elected; but as one of them was elected on return by a rejection of a portion of the votes given against him, his opponent will no doubt obtain the seats.

In Delaware the representation has been unchanged and we have gained one.

In Virginia the vote was twelve to one in favour of the measure, four of those who had been elected as friends to the Administration having voted against it, and Mr. Hunter who had been elected by the Whigs giving it his support. In the next Congress there will be twelve Administration men and Mr. Hunter will be in favour and eight against, it; giving us again of one.

In South Carolina the vote was seven to two in favour of it; and will be eight to one; giving us a gain of one.

In Georgia, the members were 5 to 4 in favor of it, some of those who had been elected as friends to the Administration having voted against it. In the next Congress the vote will probably be five to four against it; making a difference against us of one. For although the whole Whigs ticket was elected at the last election, yet some of the persons composing it have declared themselves in favor of the measure.

In Louisiana the members were two to one against it; but as Mr. Ripley was unable to attend Congress he did not vote on this subject. In the next Congress there will be three against it; making a loss to us of one.

In Ohio the vote against the measure was twelve to seven, but the tables have been vacated and Mr. Lee, in the next Congress eleven to eight in favor of it; making a gain of four.

In Illinois the vote was two to one against it; but will be three in favor of it; giving us a gain of two. One Whig has been returned as elected, and Mr. Casey who voted against it on the ground of a belief that the people of his State were opposed to it; but we believe that Mr. Douglass will obtain the seat, and as the friends of the Administration succeeded in electing the Governor, Mr. Casey will give it his support.

In Michigan it will continue to be as it was before, one in favor of it; and Missouri it will continue to be two in favor of it.

In Arkansas, although the Administration candidate was elected, he is understood to be opposed to the measure; and we shall therefore lose one.

We have gained, therefore, in Maine two; in Vermont one, in Massachusetts one; in New Jersey five; in Delaware one; in Virginia one; making in all of eighteen.

And we have lost in Connecticut 12; in New York eleven; in Georgia say one, and one in Louisiana; making in all twenty-five; being an aggregate loss of seven in all.

Early rising.—A father chiding his son for not leaving his bed at an earlier hour, told him as an inducement, that a certain man being up betimes, found a purse of gold. "It may be so," replied the son, "but he that *lost it was up befor him.*"

From the Evening Post.

We are glad that Mr. Van Buren introduced the subject of the independent treasury in his remarks at Castle Garden. Not that it required clearer elucidation, or more conclusive argument than he has given to it in previous discussions, but to expose the affected belief of certain whigs, that the confidence of the people in these is diminishing. It is utter folly to suppose that reasonable men would seek to withdraw their support from a measure so eminently fraught, daily furnishing additional proof of its propriety, and rapidly gaining adovcates; and none but those of the shallowest minds, or most culpable credulity, would either make or believe the assertion. If the measure had been a mere transient expedient, urged upon us by a falling party, and not in the midst of a tempest of opposition—if it had been a scheme to conciliate popular prejudice, and not one upon which the destinies of an administration and the vital principles of the Constitution were staked, the chase would be we advert would have been at least plausible. As it is, a more ludicrous case of self deception, or a more sorry instance of falsehood cannot be readily conceived.

The truth is, that the plan of an Independent Treasury is becoming more important in the estimation of clear-sighted men the more it is revolved and debated. It is recommended by so may considerations, of wisdom and that the wonder is that it was not long since adopted as the settled policy of the government. The clamors which it at first provoked are passing away—the alarm awakened by adroit addresses to private interests has subsided—the false reasoning of partizans is exposed, whilst the clear indubitable principles upon which it rests are working firmer convictions in the minds of its friends, and winning a gradual but certain approbation from its foes. The idle novel questions of moment, hostility to taxes into indifference, and indifference is speedily followed by positive and warm approval.

What in effect does this measure propose? To separate the government from a branch of business exposed to constant fluctuation and corrupt abuse, to confine its action to its legitimate function to preserve the operations of trade within their proper bounds, to withold the public money from the hands of speculators and keep it securely in the possession of the legally constituted agents of the people. Nothing in this should excite the fears of persons disposed to engage in the business of commerce on the fair field of competition. If any of these would be sustained without foreign aid it, is the inevitable effect of causes with which no government can rightly or harmlessly interfere. The interests of every other branch of trade should but all operations and relations should be instantly amended or suspended. They are of the nature of auritic plants which thrive only by extracting the life blood of more vigorous growths.

Trade reaches the highest point of prosperity in the absence of legislative control. It is then committed to its own independent sagacity and force. It is liable to no vicissitudes save those which Providence ordains to check excess or confine the reckless impulses of human desire within the strict limits of rectitude and justice.

At no period from the English revolution to the present time, have the affairs of England been so precarious a situation as they now are. Every successive national information calculated to induce the belief that before long an extensive internal commotion will shake the Kingdom.

It is in vain to shut one's eyes to the fact, and if we were to do so, it would only be to have them rudely opened by the long coming catastrophe. Britain at this hour is more an object of solicitude to the powers of Europe than she has ever been. The monarchies of the world stand anxiously gazing on the *moral* revolution now going forward, and are anxiously trying to arrive at some proper conclusion as to how to proceed when the *physical* revolution shall develope itself. We well know the downfall of the English nation has been a long predicted occurrence, and generation after generation have passed away only to prove the baseless visions of the political prophets who have thus predicted—England in the mean time extending her territory and her power. We well know this, and we therefore feel not anxious of incuring the censure frequently but justly cast upon those who have professed to speak with certainty of the future. Yet we do not hesitate to say a change will ere long take place in the English government. The system which for so many years has contributed to the enormous wealth, extravagance and luxury of the few, while the many have toiled, groaned and suffered, has within a few years past been thoroughly investigated.

It is now understood and condemned—not condemned by a few miserable, weak gamblers, who would charter, suffer and expire; the sterling yeomanry of England have comprehended it, and have decreed that this miserable system shall exist no longer. Their decree is notible—the English Lord may think so, may as in former times, be led to regard the action of the people as unworthy of notice. They will make a great mistake—the conjunction of church and state—the combination of wealth and family influence, cannot save their favorite system. It will fall, even if a bloody revolution be necessary to achieve its destruction.—*Sun.*

Marriage.—Nature and nature's God smile upon the union that is successful by love and sanctioned by law. The sphere of our affection is enlarged and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected a more dignified existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our soften half. Misfortune loses half its anguish, beneath the soothing influences of her smiles, and the sunshine becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her, what is man? A roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile woes; the mad victim of passion, and the disappointed pursuer of pleasure. But with her, he awakens to new life. He follows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement, that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illuminated by a clearer light.

From N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Calhoun was invited by the Democratic Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July to deliver an oration in this city. He returned the following answer.

Fort hill, June 12th, 1839.

Gentlemen—I have been honored by your note of the 25th May, (received the 9th inst.) informing me that delegates of the Democratic Republican party, from the several wards of your city had selected me to deliver an address on the approaching anniversary of Independence.

I acknowledged with gratitude the honor of being selected by so numerous and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens in a distant section of the Union and the vital importance of the subject we advert would have been at least plausible. As it is, a more ludicrous case of self deception, or a more sorry instance of falsehood cannot be readily conceived.

The truth is, that the plan of an Independent Treasury is becoming more important in the estimation of clear-sighted men the more it is revolved and debated. It is recommended by so may considerations, of wisdom that the wonder is that it was not long since adopted as the settled policy of the government. The clamors which it at first provoked are passing away—the alarm awakened by adroit addresses to private interests has subsided—the false reasoning of partizans is exposed, whilst the clear indubitable principles upon which it rests are working firmer convictions in the minds of its friends, and winning a gradual but certain approbation from its foes. The idle novel questions of moment, hostility to taxes into indifference, and indifference is speedily followed by positive and warm approval.

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CALAMITY OF EVIL REPORT.

From Miss Sedgewick's "Means and Ends, or Self-Training."

Sharp-sighted, what are called quick-witted people are very apt to take pride in spying defects that are not obvious to common observers. Such keenness as is many sharpers the wits, but it hardens the heart and prevents the growth of that sweet grace, humility. Keep as sharp a lookout as you please for good qualities, good deeds and kind words, and be not like those who would seem to prefer looking at the sun through a pin hole. These people who value themselves on their sharp-sightedness are always on the look out lest they should be duped, or, as they express it, "taken in." Better is it, my dear girls, to be a dupe through life than to be suspicious and distrustful of your fellow-beings. The credulity which has faith in goodness is a sign of goodness.

Helen Prime is an example of the spirit of detraction very early developed. I never knew her coolness a particular fault of her nature, but she acts as if she were a public proclaimer, a town-crier of her acquaintance.

If she hears Mr. So-and-so a person of acknowledged benevolence, praised, she says, "I wonder what he has done, I guess his left hand knows all his right hand does. Can any one tell me of his *secret* benevolence?

"Maria Hall," Helen Prime says, "*seems* all goodness; but for my part I would seem what I am, I detest fruit with a fair outside and a hollow heart."—

"Lizzy Price," Helen Prime says, "is devoted to her old, disagreeable uncle—old, disagreeable and rich."

"Yes," says Helen, "Eliza Ray has very good manners—company—I have heard that some man said he could die like a hero, if there were people enough to look at him." Helen fancies that what is unanswered is proved. It is difficult to specifully Mr. Somebody's secret benefactions. Maria Hall's goodness is apparent to every one, but it is easy to disprove the assertion that she is hollow-hearted. Lizzy Price's uncle is undeniably rich, but no one but Helen Prime ever ventured to say, or I believe ever thought, she was the more devoted to him on that account.

Is Helen Prime, when she is thus expressing ever evil thought that passes through her mind, aware that she is violating one of the greatest commandments, bearing "false witness," and that the spur pernicious words she must give account?

If you would avoid Helen's cruel fate, keep the fountain pure, my young friends, "think no evil." Nothing enlarges the heart more than a generous faith in others. It has been well said that "faith in man is next to faith in God."

Eagerly and thoughtlessly circulating evil reports is a great abuse of the tongue. Among a congregation befals a family, it is said with what rapidity the report will fly through the circle of their acquaintance, of their friends; how strangers, who never heard of their names before, are now informed of every particular of their fortunes. Thus the family is dashed upon with exaggerated if not added circumstances!

My young friends, I trust you have as yet had little experience of this vice of human nature, and that you will be slow to believe that beings of the same family—for are we not brothers and sisters?—are so bare so cold, so incapable of sympathy. Learn to put yourself in the place of another. This is true sympathy. And then, when a calamity befals your neighbor, instead of adding lighten it, instead of heaping fagots on the fire in which he is scorching, you will, in the retirement of your chamber, breathe a prayer for him. This is an office of love, and remember! "love is the fulfilling of the law!"

A melancholy instance of the cruelty of the circulation of evil reports occurred a few years since in the city of New York. A Young man, whom I shall call William Murphy, the son of a wealthy, conspicuous and old inhabitant of the city, contracted an intimacy with a person of very captivating manners and depraved principles. William, young, inexperienced and unsuspicious, was flattered with the attention of this man, and was betrayed by him into many follies and sins. His father was immersed in business, and his only sister was constantly in the gay world, attended by her mother, and none of William's family suspected the dangers into which he was led, nor did he the amount of them as was in fact, the intimate—friend I will not call him—was detected in cheating at a gaming table, and in forging a note, and obliged to fly from the city.

William Murphy had been tempted by this man to the gaming table; he suffered heavy losses there, and been led into other wrong doings. The knowledge of all this came like a thunderbolt upon his family. They were overwhelmed with mortification and grief. William put himself up in his room. The Murphys were distinguished people; nothing was talked of in the city so much as the disgrace of William Murphy. Every thing he had done, and much worse acts which he had never done, were told and retold; and every idle word brought to the Murphys, by gossiping tattlers, themselves "particular friends." Mr. Somebody spread

THE MAYSVILLE MONITOR.
July 18, 1839.
PRICE PER SCR—$2 PER ANNUM

Democratic Nominations:

FOR CONGRESS,
COL. JACOB A. SLACK.
FOR THE STATE SENATE.
CAPT. JOHN CULP.

Hon. Thos. M. Henry is a candidate for Congress in the Legislature from Fayette county. We are pleased to see the Judge in the field, and would much rather have seen him a candidate for congressional honors. Bye the bye, is it, that the democratic party of the Ninth District, have not put in nomination a candidate for Congress?

John Shackelford of this City, an able editor for the stone, has recently given unmistakable evidence of his superior skill in these two branches of surgery, by the effectual cure of a little lad, brought to him from a neighbor of Illinois, named *John Reed*. He had already suffered much from the excruciating pain of the disease, and was greatly enfeebled, but here the operation with manly nerve. The case was extreme, and was nearly given up as a partridge egg.

Whig press are apparently well satisfied with the declination of Mr. Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, regarding that as indicative of the future union and harmony of the party. There need never been any fears for the safety of the party, arising out of apprehension of a want of spirit in their movements. No party ever, under our government, has preserved more and more effective system of organization than this same Whig party. They never divided upon different presidential aspirants, without a perfect understanding as to the object, and universal acquiescence in the result of the election, their object was to the election into the House of Representatives if possible, and if there existed at time, as probable a prospect of succeeding such a movement, who can doubt for a that, that the same game would again be played? Talk of the want of harmony among Whigs, indeed! No Swiss corps, ever had a better state of discipline, or a greater subordination to superiors, than Irish elements which compose the federal party of the present day. Mr. Wise's much of a toast, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," is mere nonsense.

If Mr. Wise's toast, given at a celebration in the vicinity of Philadelphia, read, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the *spoils*," instead of what it was, it would have come nearer the truth, and done more credit sincerity of its author.

Clay a short time since passed through place on an electioneering tour to the The Federal press have not yet come out trumpeting his movements. We hope, fear, they will soon open their brazen throats, and tell us all about his triumphal tion. Of course, the Whigs of New will raise the star spangled banner to at heads of their shipping, at *his* approach.

Baltimore Republican comes to hand hereably enlarged and improved. It is under the control of that able and well champion of democracy, Samuel Harker, who after a short respite from editorial has returned to the conflict with rebel and energy.

Webster. This gentleman sines his in London, has addressed a letter to the of Massachusetts, declining to suffer to be presented to the convention as candidate for nomination for the Presidency. *papers, &c.*

Louisville Journal, alarmed at the of the times," calls loudly upon its friends throughout the State, *not to vote* Van Buren may be any office. The of Kentucky, have nothing to do federal votes, and we therefore, friends in the coming election, will reciprocate this *generous* feeling. Let go around their own candidates, and *evidence* vote for a federal aspirant—such a spirit as is manifested by the prevails upon the part of the federal this treason to the best interest of democracy a voter professing democratic principles to cast his influence in the scale of the tion.

L. Kerr, Esq. Our old friend, 'Squire who has before represented Bracken in the Legislature with great credit lity, is again a candidate for that office, confidently his prospects of being elected. perhaps, one of the soundest democrats State, and one of that honest class of who adopt no opinions without reflection and mature investigation. Though no more than a plain mechanic, he has time, while pursuing his arduous avocations, to study thoroughly the great political of the day, and render himself perfectly fair with all questions of general interest, relating to subjects of government. His and consistent course during his public has justly won for him a substantial popularity with the citizens of Bracken, feel fully assured that he will be re- from that county. He is opposed by Brooks, Esq., a Whig in principle, and representative. It is unfortunate for that county, that this course has been any thing consistent. His ingratiemation upon the Bank, while, it illustrates the ease which he can *cut off*, or put on politics, put the popular breeze, serves to show, he has more regard for his own electhan for the advancement of any principles. Mr. Brooks while in the Legislature, voted at least twice and perhaps times, for conferring upon the Bank of Ohio Branch privileges, as it thought proper the Kentucky Legislature. Nor was the earnest was he in supporting that that he brought the subject before upon the stump, and with great pleasure the people of Bracken County, the last estimate upon the designs of party, were not disposed to fall into of Mr. Brooks, and accordingly sevtings were called at different parts of ty, for an expression of public opinion the subject. These meetings were attended, and after a full discussion merits of the Rail Road question, they decided with great unanimity, against the views of the friend. When at least three of these meetings, had the democratic signified their opposition to Mr. Brooks' opinions, and demonstrated fully that the people were against him, he very modestly "beats a retreat," and slides into the popular current. For this a few of his political friends claim for him the credit of great magnanimity, but so far as we can learn, the majority of the people look upon it as the mere veering of a weather-cock, which is ready to bend to any breeze. Between such a man as Squire Keene and him, we think there can be but little choice with the people.

The President's reception in New York.—In our last week's paper, we gave from the *Evening Post*, an account of the brilliant reception of Mr. Van Buren, at the great commercial Metropolis of the Union. To-day will be found in our columns, the address made to him upon that occasion, with his masterly and interesting reply. His remarks, and especially that part which relates to the important subject of the management of the national revenues, will be read with peculiar interest by his friends throughout the Union. The firmness with which he adheres to his convictions of the justice and expediency of utterly and completely disconnecting the public treasure from *private* uses, and the fearless avowal of his opinions on such a time, and at such a place, must elevate him still higher in the grateful affections of every true patriot in the land. Had Mr. Van Buren faltered in his adhesion to that all important measure, or manifested the least hesitancy either in the tone or manner of his remarks upon that subject, how readily would the circumstance have been seized upon by the enemy, and made to ring in ever fearless, and Mr. Van Buren, though in the midst of that powerful and influential class of the community, whose interest is so closely indentified with the Banking System of the country, did not hesitate for a moment, to avow his opinions, and lay his sentiments upon a question, which he regards as involving no less than "the existence of the republic." The enthusiam with which his speech was responded to by the multitude, would seem, verily, to give rather the character of reality, than prophecy, to the remark, "that the period is rapidly approaching, when personal considerations will be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest, in this respect, will be placed on its only true and solid foundation by the adoption of the measure referred to, with the approbation of the people."

Josiah S. Parker. Our readers will recollect, that this is the name of an individual, who was a short time ago arrested in this place under suspicion of being a counterfeiter, and discharged for want of sufficient testimony to fully establish the fact. He represented himself to be a minister of the Reformed Babtist order, and had by his ingenuity obtained letters of recommendation from some respectable gentlemen of that church. He attempted to induce a young gentleman of this place, to join him in counterfeiting spurious coin, and upon arrest, was found to have about him every apparatus for that purpose—a quantity of German Silver Spoons, crucibles, vices, silver wash, &c. Though the evidence was conclusive to every man's mind present, that he was a consummate scoundrel 'and base hypocrite, the testimony which the law required to convict him of the offence charged, could not be had, and he was, therefore, released. Since then we learned that he had made his way to Wheeling, and a few days ago, the fellow had the impudence to address us a letter, calling upon us to correct our notice of the affair, and pronouncing the statements it contained, base lies. As he has appealed to us to "tell the devil his due," we are disposed to comply with that much of his request at least; and as, may chance, he may attempt his impositions in some other quarter, we here state for the benefit of the public, that he is a plausable smooth tongued villian, and base enough for the commission of any atrocity. We are informed, that the *dies*, which he intended to use in counterfeiting, were left by him at Georgetown in this State. His letter is postmarked Brimfield, Ohio, and we advise that community to get rid of the rascal as soon as possible.

Since the above was in type, we have received the "Ohio Star," published at Ravenn, containing a letter from Parker to the Editor, which we copy in accordance with the request appended, *verb. et lit. et spell. et punc.* For the very *excellent* character he has thought proper to give us, we are duly grateful, and trust he will find in that what we have said above, a full reciprocation of the compliment. We neglected to do the gentleman the justice to say, that when he put up at the hotel in this City, like all other *honest* men, he assumed a fictitious name, and wrote upon the books "*John Parker*," instead of *Josiah H. Parker*. The reason given for this liberty taken with that familiar personage, Mr. Smith, was such only as could have come from so sapient a head as that of Mr. Parker. He alleged before the Court, that clergymen were generally a very sensitive class of men, and when traveling were frequently annoyed by the impertinent remarks of the company in which they were necessarily thrown in bar-rooms and other places. Hence, they usually changed their names, in order to conceal their professional character:

From the Ohio Star.

Sir, Nothing can be more justafiable, then for a man, to defend his charicter, when it is attacted, for a mans charicter, is his all. As there has bin many scandelous reports circulated about me, by the Baptists Injurious to my charicter; together with a peice published in the Maysville Monitor dated May 16—1839, which peace, is going the rounds, throughout papers Periodicals & which peace, is filled with lyes, as black as hell, shameful writers worthless charicter, proving himself to be, what I affirm and declair, that he is a public slander, scoundrell lyebiller and liar, I deem it to be my doty to appraise the publick of these scandellous proceedings. I also affirm and declair that the Baptist Church of Brimfield Po Co Ohio have knowingly, and willfully, pupliahed lyes about me injurious to my charicter.

N B Know all men, by this peceept, that I, Josiah S. Parker do, on this the 23d day of June year 1839 Challenge the HULL WORLD, to prove ONE immoral act against me

with respect JOSIAH S. PARKER

N B Will Editors, of all papers, periodicals, &c &c throughout the united states, give my letter a place in their respective collumns

P S Preached for the Babtist seven years; I withdrew from them on the first sunday in June year 1837 J. S. P.

For the Maysville Monitor.
TO PHRENOLOGISTS.

Gentlemen:—It is said, that your science teaches, that the character of man, is delineated by certain prominent features of his head. Now character is the effect of the circumstances that surround a man from his birth to his maturity: if these circumstances are virtuous in their nature his character is virtuous: if they are vicious in their nature, his character is vicious; if they are compounded of virtue and vice, his character is compounded of virtue and vice. The philosophy of the Bible, clearly teaches, that the foundation of character, is perpetually going on, under the divine direction: and while the mere modern and the more rational infidelity, disdains to inquire, whether the formation of character is carried on under the divine direction, or not, it admits that it is, perpetually going on. That the character of an individu l is the effect of the circumstances that have surrounded him from infancy to manhood, is the clear deduction of reason and common sense. Now, I desire to propose a few questions predicated on the above hypothesis: Are the prominencies of the head, which you say indicate the character of the men, the effect of the circumstances that form that character? And do they grow up as the character forms? Again, while all experience teaches, that human laws, inflicting temporal punishments for crimes, have not been efficacious in changing vicious into virtuous characters, yet the christian religion, modern infidelity, reason and experience, teach, that a renovation of the mind, will have the happy effect of changing vicious into a virtuous character. Now I desire to know if the prominences of the head, indicating a vicious character, decrease in the same ratio, that the character undergoes a change, under the influence of *moral renovation*, by which phrase, I mean, an enlightened mind. Information upon these points, will gratify the inquisitive mind, of one who is ignorant of, but by no means 'prejudiced' against the science of phrenology.

CHARRES HENRY, of Carter.

For the Monitor.

To Col. Slack and Garret Davis, Esqs:

Gentlemen, the relation in which you now stand to the people of this district, will we trust be a sufficient apology for me. Your views in relation to nearly all the important questions which are now agitating the union; the people are acquainted with—they have heard you, with your own lips, advocating the conflicting views in relation to the policy of the general and State government. There is yet however, one question which we think has not received from you, the attention it merits, (your views in relation to which, if ever expressed publically and formally we have not yet had the pleasure of learning,) of immeasurable importance, because of the principles which it involves, and which if adopted and carried out cannot fail to strike a most deadly and damning blow at the very foundation of our republican form of government. Let the bill introduced into the Senate during the last session of Congress by J. J. Crittenden, be adopted and the principles it involves carried out, and there at once springs into being, a regular, connected, consolidated chain of political slavery, ramifying itself in every part of the union. The whole system and machinary of the general government will be converted into a gigantic engine to produce and perpetuate political slavery—The rewards and honors of office, and the desire of serving their country, will be an inducement for men to seek after it; but while the one hand is extended for the honors and rewards, the other must be prepared for the chain. The same hand that plucks fruit from the tree of life must grasp that of death. Political slavery will no longer present that gorgon, formidable front,—the monster will grow tame, and we will soon be prepared to hug the chains which bind us.

The Republic has seen the day when the people could fearlessly commit the management of their political affairs to their representatives, without ever thinking it necessary to call in question the rectitude of their political principles or for a moment to doubt that they would be governed by any other motive than a desire to advance the general good. But experience has taught them that such a course *now* would neither be politic nor wise. Men are not what they once were! ambition, self aggrandisement, and the desire of personal elevation, has usurped the place of the law of our country. Each politician's own advancement seems to occupy all his thoughts, and governs all his actions. That other thought, how shall the interests of the *whole Union* and of *liberty* be best promoted, entirely escapes his attention. For the honor of our district and that of Kentucky we trust, and believe that neither of the honorable gentlemen now before the people of this district for Congress, are actuated by such selfish motives, yet knowing that there are *some* whose selfish and towering ambition, would pluck laurels from the brow of expiring liberty and wear it in triumph, we believe it to be our duty to demand of *all* asking admittance into that sacred assembly, their opinions in relation to every important question affecting our political interests which is likely to come before them in their legislative capacity. Trusting that you will readily accord to us the right of demanding your views on all important questions affecting our interests, we propose the following questions.

1st. Are you, or are you not in favour of a bill introduced by J. J. Crittenden into the Senate during the last session of Congress, "entitled a bill to prevent more effectually the interference of office holders in elections," familiarly called the gag bill. 2nd. Would you or would you not, if elected, support that bill or one involving the same or similar principles on the event of its coming before you? By giving your views in relation to the preceeding question you will gratify many,

PLEBIANS.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

CHILTON ALLAN, Esq.—We were too much disgusted when we published the third number of the series of communications of this gentleman to the people of Kentucky to comment upon it. It seems to have been written, not only to conciliate, but to concentrate the Whigs, in support of a national Bank. There is no reason to suppose Mr. Allen has been or will be inconsistent on this point, nor do we excuse the boldness he displays in avowing his views. His course is highly creditable when contrasted with the conduct of the Opposition leaders generally, who asserted that a national bank is not contemplated, and that the bank question is dead. Mr. Allen tells us that, if he had the power, he would establish a national bank. We know where to find him. But, at the same time, we must say his panacea for the ills we are enduring is quite as objectionable and odious as the wild and treasonable project against which he is laboring so seriously. We view the advocates of a national bank, such as we have had, as politicians who would concentrate the whole money power in the hands of an irresponsible board of bank directors, to corrupt and direct the Government, to purpose and overthrow any Administration which could not be made subservient. It is known that the late Bank of the United States, for the great popularity and extraordinary firmness of Gen. Jackson, would have triumphed in the war it declared against the Administration and succeeded in extorting a charter from Congress. It is also known that, in the heat of the conflict, it referred to the Chief Magistrate of the Union as a felon, defied the popular branch of Congress, refused to comply with an express provision of its charter, and, in effect, turned a committee of Congress, sent to examine its books, papers and proceedings," out of doors.—Such have been the power, daring and insolence of "associated wealth," in one Bank of the U. States, and we do not think the nation will ever consent to establish another.

But as to its efficacy—its necessity—The observations of Mr. Allen show how easily men forgot the past—how rapidly the human mind recovers from troubles and perplexities and ruinous sacrifices, springing from the operation of an imperfect, partial, elastic, ever-changing paper system.

Prior to 1701, Mr. A. tells us that the currency was deranged—for want of a national bank. He should have said in consequence of the debt and embarrassment produced by the war which gave us existence as a nation. Such was the fact.

He refers to the period between 1811 and 1816, as affording further proof of embarrassment and bankruptcy, attributable to the failure to renew the charter of the first national bank—which, it is known, were caused by the war with England, that occupied three years of that time.

He also ascribes the pressure felt since 1836 to the want of a *Regulator*, when reflecting men understand very well that it is nothing more than the natural consequence of overtrading and speculation, or what Mr. Allen termed overaction.

We may well suppose the idea never struck Mr. Allan, that a mammoth paper mint, in the shape of a national bank, might have operated greatly to the injury of the country, had we been caused with one during the three periods to which he refers. It so strikes us. We believe the existence of such a national bank as Hamilton desired at the close of the revolution would have overthrown every principle established by that glorious conflict; converted the Republic into an aristocracy, and enslaved the sons of those who fought and bled for American freedom.

The existence of a bank during the late war would have given the Government, in effect, to its Board of Directors. It would have made the Government subservient to it, by creating a debt against it which it could not meet. "The borrower is a slave to the lender." And, after the war, like the Bank of England, it would have been able to decide when specie payments should be resumed. Its paper would have been better than that of local banks, and for that reason it might have been deemed "good enough for the people." The higher it rated above State bank paper, the more complete would have been the control of the national bank over the Government; and as it would have been much easier to issue paper than to redeem it, or comply with engagements, the bank would have been impelled, by considerations of interest, to perpetuate an exclusive paper currency as long as possible. It is therefore probable that the country that Mr. Clay aided in defeating the renewal of the charter of the first Bank of the United States; that no such institution existed during the war; and, consequently, when a charter was obtained for one in 1816, it was on the ground that it would produce a general resumption. But it may be very reasonably doubted whether it would have answered the purposes of its creation, if it had not been put into operation some years after the war, when the country, by its natural energies, and in spite of the derangement of the currency, was recovering from the effects of the sacrifices produced by that conflict.

But, Mr. Allen would have the people infer that all was smooth, even and regular during the existence of the late *Regulator*. Has he forgotten 1825, when the products of the soil would command but little more than enough to pay for carrying them to market? Has he forgotten the bank explosions in Pennsylvania, New York, &c.? Has he lost all recollection of his own battles against relief, the Independent and Commonwealth Banks—of times as bad and demoralizing in Kentucky as they can be at this moment in Mississippi—and that too under the *benign* influence of the Bank of the United States?

We concur with Mr. Allen in the opinion that the railroad question may be safely considered and acted on as a distinct question by the people—but regret that he has not shown that he would have others do on the subject. There is no necessary connexion between our State and national politics. This year we should settle the Railroad Bank question—next year we can struggle for Governor and the Electoral ticket.

Never trust a passionate man with your secrets unless you wish to be betrayed, for the first time he gets angry with you he will expose you.

Maysville Market,

JULY 17, 1839.

Bacon—Hams 10 a 12½, hog round 10.
Beeswax—22 a 25.
Bale Rope—6 a 8.
Butter—16 a 25.
Beef—Mess $7.
Cotton Yarns—Assorted, 12 a 17.
Castings—3c.
Coal—Pittsburg, River 9 a 10 cts.
Coffee—14½ a 15c.
Cordage—White 15, Manilla & Sicily 18.
Cannedles—Mould 55, Mould 15, dipped 12½.
Cheese—Ohio, 12½.
Feathers—40 a 45c.
Flour—$5 a $0 00.
Fish—Mackerel, No 1 $20—No 2 $18.
Grain—Wheat 66; Corn 45 a 50
Hay—Prairie $16 a $15.
Hemp—Dew rotted $6 a 0 00.
Iron—Juniatta, bar, 7½ a 11.
Lard—10 a 12½.
Linnen—Tow, 18 a 25.
Molasses—55 cts.
Oil—Sperm $1 75; linseed $1 50.
Potatoes—75c a $1 per bushel.
Rice—6½c.
Sugar—8 a 9.
Salt—75c.
Seed—Flax 62 a 75; Clover, $12; Blue Grass, $1 30 a $2; Timothy $3; Hemp $3 00.
Tobacco—Leaf 6 a 10; manufactured cavendish, Ky 20 a 25; manufactured twist Ky. 14 a 16c.
Whiskey—40 a 50.; old 75.

DIED, in Adams, County, Ohio, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Burgoyne, consort of Ma. Evan T. Burgoyne, late of this City.

In this city, of Scarlet Fever, on Friday night, Thomas Henry, son of Mr. Robt. L. Nelson, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On Saturday last, Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Jacobs, in her 4th year.

☞NOTICE.—The regular services of the Episcopal Church, will hereafter be held in the Lecture Room of the Rev. Mr. Lee, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the *second and fourth* Sunday in the month, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the *first and third* Sundays.

To Western Emigrants.

I would sell or exchange for property in Maysville, an adjoining county, 160 *acres of good timbered Land* in Pike county, Illinois, situated about 24 miles south-east of Quincy. Also, 160 *acres timbered land* in Adams county, Illinois. This tract lies 22 miles east from Quincy. Each of those tracts are fourth of the price must be paid down, and the balance in one and two years.

T. C. FLOURNOY,
D. J. FLOURNOY,

July 18—1.

Morus Multicaulis.

WE are prepared to contract for the delivery, within the ensuing fall, of *Three hundred Thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees*,

(from 3 to 4½ feet high,) warranted *genuine* and *fresh* from Nursery of Dr. Delaware, Maryland. Persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk, will find it to their interest, to contemplate the advantages of a ready and profitable branch of agriculture—and to call to sell.

CLARKE & RYAN.

Maysville, July 18, 1839.

Fox Springs.

THESE fountains of health, White Sulphur, Chalybeate, and free stone, are now in full operation. Intending visitors to these, the climate and scenery around them, they speak and have spoken. In a voice not to be mistaken by attentive ears, for health and comfort. The subscriber feels grateful to a generous public who have patronized and sustained him so freely since he located at the Springs. There are at present many more inquiries about hereafter to visiters—first, the order in which they are kept; secondly, the rounds, and last but not least, the reduction in board, to wit:—

For single persons per week,	$3 00
Children under eight years of age,	2 50
Servants,	2 50
Horses,	2 50
Bar Bills as formerly.	

☞ Visiters will not be objected to by gentlemen and ladies, who desire the company of others; should any of that class wish to visit the springs in consequence of poverty, to such I will say, nothing is required.

W. E. GAYLE.

Fleming Co. July 18, 1839—$3.75.

Notice.

THE creditors of Uriah M. Wilson, dec'd are hereby required to prove their debts against said Wilson's estate, on or before the 19th day of August next, before me at Bath circuit court clerk's office, at Master Commissioner's office, where I retain such proceedings in the Bath circuit court, in which the said Uriah M. Wilson's Ex'r is complainant, and said Wilson's heirs and creditors are defendants.

J. S. TURNER, Jr. M. C.

Owingsville, Lit. July, 1839.

NOUICE.

AS I intend moving west, I will sell a bargain in TWO HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX Acres of land lying on the road leading from Maysville to Augusta, one mile from Kentontown and four miles from Clayswille, where the dam for slack water navigation is now completing. I will sell the entire tract or any this section: there are eight or ten acres under fence; two hewed log houses, well finished; smoke house, stables and other necessary out houses, with a good well in the yard, and plenty of stock water: it is deemed useless to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The premises will be shown at any time; the terms of sale will be made known, and sufficient title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH ASBURY.

June 20th, 1 39—tf.

All kinds of BLANKS for sale at this office

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Maysville, July 20, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters:

A
Miss L. Arrold—2
David P. Ames
Amos Allen
James Arnold
James M. Arnell
David Adams
Sampson Avare
Henry Anderson

B
Wm. R. Boote—2
Miss M. B. Baltzel
Alex. Bedpath
Mary Bolding
Jno. A. Burrington
D. M. Bimbleole
Berry & Nicholson
Bryan Battle
Henry A. Brigham
Peter, Joe & Sarah
C. Barnett
Emily B. Baldridge
Ebenezer Brittan
Alanson Barnes
David Brown
James Boyd
Adam Bowling
John Beckenhall
Wm. S. Botts
Robert Beatty
Mr. Bardsley
John Bell

C
Jno. M. Chesman 2
Benj Clarke
John M. Clark
P. Cassaids
Hampton Cox
Lindsle Cooper
Joseph Conway
Sarah Stout
J. T. Frost
Wm. L. Cooley
A. C. Cox
W. H. Carnahan
Simon Cabbell
J. Chambers
Elisha Cooper
James M. Chase
Joseph Collin
John Canning

D
Bern'd Dougherty 2
Wm. Dickerson
Lucy A. Doaldon
J. Darraway
A O David
Miss E Dearr
Dennis Dale
Wm Dogloh
Jd Daffey
S W Dunmyr
Danie Dwier
Jos W Darlington
Dr Dewar
Col Jas Dougherty

De W S E Ellis
A O Ellis
J M Estill
Thomas Eades

F
Jesse Frisno
Thos A Fletcher
Elenour Flugher
Mis Margaret Fleming
Philenzo Fitch
G B Frost
Caleb Frances
Thomas Fleming
Wm Craig or Mr Ford
Charles Forsyth
Joseph Foreman
Tom H Fox
D Flingher
Christian Fredicks
Miss Jane Fordburn
George Foster

G
George Gosling
Robt Gillen
Patrick Green
Stewart Gibenon
Elizabeth Graham

H
Hall—2
s Heyl
ida Hunt
Adam Hubbard
B Hipsley
Mr Hammer
Jno M Hedinger
Eliss Higgins
Mary Hara
Miss Buzzilla Harris

J
Mr Hord
Tolus Harris
F Hamblin
M chael Haley

J
Daniel Judd
Nathan Jacobs
Ralph N Jenkins
Whitney Jones
Mrs E Johnson
James Johnston
Robt Johnston
John Jacobs

K
Mary Keith
Louisa Keith
T Kellgore
Sussan Keigley
J G Kendrick

L
R K Lotty
Miss Prescilla Lee
Mary Larry
David R Lacy
Wm. Pratt
Peter Lindsey
Ammi Lord
Jas. H. Lary

List of Letters—Continued.

M
Miss L. Arrold—2
David P. Ames
Amos Allen
James Arnold
James M. Arnell
David Adams
Sampson Avare
Henry Anderson

B
Wm. R. Boote—2
Miss M. B. Baltzel
Alex. Bedpath
Mary Bolding
Jno. A. Burrington
D. M. Bimbleole
Berry & Nicholson
Bryan Battle
Henry A. Brigham
Peter, Joe & Sarah
C. Barnett
Emily B. Baldridge
Ebenezer Brittan
Alanson Barnes
David Brown
James Boyd
Adam Bowling
John Beckenhall
Wm. S. Botts
Robert Beatty
Mr. Bardsley
John Bell

C
Jno. M. Chesman 2
Benj Clarke
John M. Clark
P. Cassaids
Hampton Cox
Lindsle Cooper
Joseph Conway
Sarah Stout
J. T. Frost
Wm. L. Cooley
A. C. Cox
W. H. Carnahan
Simon Cabbell
J. Chambers
Elisha Cooper
James M. Chase
Joseph Collin
John Canning

D
Bern'd Dougherty 2
Wm. Dickerson
Lucy A. Doaldon
J. Darraway
A O David
Miss E Dearr
Dennis Dale
Wm Dogloh
Jd Daffey
S W Dunmyr
Danie Dwier
Jos W Darlington
Dr Dewar
Col Jas Dougherty

De W S E Ellis
A O Ellis
J M Estill
Thomas Eades

F
Jesse Frisno
Thos A Fletcher
Elenour Flugher
Mis Margaret Fleming
Philenzo Fitch
G B Frost
Caleb Frances
Thomas Fleming
Wm Craig or Mr Ford
Charles Forsyth
Joseph Foreman
Tom H Fox
D Flingher
Christian Fredicks
Miss Jane Fordburn
George Foster

G
George Gosling
Robt Gillen
Patrick Green
Stewart Gibenon
Elizabeth Graham

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Hall—2
s Heyl
ida Hunt
Adam Hubbard
B Hipsley
Mr Hammer
Jno M Hedinger
Eliss Higgins
Mary Hara
Miss Buzzilla Harris

J
Mr Hord
Tolus Harris
F Hamblin
M chael Haley

J
Daniel Judd
Nathan Jacobs
Ralph N Jenkins
Whitney Jones
Mrs E Johnson
James Johnston
Robt Johnston
John Jacobs

K
Mary Keith
Louisa Keith
T Kellgore
Sussan Keigley
J G Kendrick

L
R K Lotty
Miss Prescilla Lee
Mary Larry
David R Lacy
Wm. Pratt
Peter Lindsey
Ammi Lord
Jas. H. Lary
Thos Lyman
Wm Callan & Son
Lathem
A Logan
Nathan Lankfred

M
Wm Mitchel 2
Wm M'Neil 2
John Magill 2
Chas Mitchel 2
John Matchet
Dulcina Mitchel
Andrew Mitchel
Benj Mills
H Mould
Jas H Morrow
Robt McClary
Jas H Metcalf
Lewis Maddox
Samuel F. Martin
Jas Malley
N Maddox
H Mills
Jolson Miller
Patrick Meighan
Sarah Munoch
Simon Montione
Oliver P Moss
Wm Melton
Mrs Emily Mady
James Murry
Anderson Murray
Efsel Mangum
John Mahoney
David M'Carty
John McKoy
Mr. McComick
Nancy Mills
Mr. Milburn
Wm Norris

N
John Nixon
Thos Newman
Eliss Neold

O
Dennis O'Brien
Philip O'Riley
Geo ge C'Daniel

P
Thos Porter
James Pearce
Israel S. Piper
Hiram Price
Lucy Peckover
Christiana Pickering
Jacob Pence
Joseph Paul
Miss Maria Powers

R
Miss Mary Reed
Merrell Royce
Wm Rose
Josiah Rutenhouse
Wm B Ross
N R Robinson
Roberts & Scott
John Rodgers
E C Reynolds
Nancy Randsel
A W Richardson
Alex Redpath
Ellen Reed

S
Edw'd Scott
G W S ward
Joseph Stone
Mr Sheifer
Nathan Smith
Wm S Smith
Susan Sidley
Elizabeth Snyder
D J Sordam
Armsted Shepley
Chas Solomon
John Sweeney
Edward Stumbler
Wm P Smith
Mary Saunders
Susan Sherrill
Mr Stith
Geo H Sinclair
Robt Simmons

T
Thos Turner
Wm Taylor
Schenck Tatman
S. C. Thomas
John D Taylor
Miss Louisa Thompson
Thos Thomson
Jim Tigh
T S Timothy
Jane Thompson
Francis H Taylor
Robt Thruston
Ariss Throckmorton

A D Veitch
J B Vandersen
John S Vermont

W
Miss Mary E Wood
John Wood
Leroy Williams 2
Robt White
Hamilton White
Ann E. Wilson
Edw'd Weiss
Dr Wm R Wood
Rev J E Walck
S J Waters
J E Whisner
John Wells
Douglass William
Dr William Wood
Henry Willis
Conrad Wiegel
Jas H Watt
John T. Waddell
Jas A Williams
Sarah Ward

Y
Jas W Yates

J. C. COLEMAN, P. M.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are informed that the *Maysville Stage Office* is removed from the corner of Front and Sutton streets to Mrs. Goodwin's Hotel.

Stages depart for Lexington at 9½ o'clock; Morning and Evening, do: for Wheeling at 1 P. M.

Maysville, June 27, 1839. 3t

Doctors Sharp & Duke,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the several departments of their profession. They will attend particularly to all calls from the country, as well as the city. Their office is the one heretofore occupied by Dr. Duke, a few doors above the Bank, on Second street. Night calls will be made upon Dr. Sharpe at his residence on Limestone street nearly opposite the Brewery, and upon Dr. Duke at Mr. Morton's, on Front street.

June 27, 1839.-3m

Music School.

SO soon as sufficient encouragement is given, I will open a music school in Maysville. I will teach all instruments in common use.

ROBT BEATY.

T. Morford & D. Atkinson,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS,

In the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, for the purpose of Manufacturing *Morford's Patent and Peacock Ploughs*, of the latest approved model. In recommending this plough, the publisher feels it is necessary to say, that the style of workmanship, durability and neatness of construction they feel assured cannot be excelled in the western country. The well known reputation of Jno. Morford's plough is sufficient guarantee for his share of work.

☞Persons wishing to purchase the above article will please apply at our shop near Maysville, Mess. Rees, Lee, Rees and Dobyns, in Maysville.

MORFORD & ATKINSON.

May 9, 1839—3m

LOTTERY NEWS!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

Extra Classes, regular drawings, at Louisville every Thursday—Tickets $5, halves $2 50.

Drawing of Class No. 34.
21-11-74-5-55-66-14-8-29-32-53-13.

Drawing of Class No 35.
46-1-4-29-74-59-66-27-49-43-19-55-36.

Combination—19-2-59: Prize of $400 was sold in the above scheme at "Carroll's lucky Office."

D. Carroll having succeeded J. G. Kendrick in the lottery business in this place, will give attention to all orders that may be directed to him.

He offers the following

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1839.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Class 57—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md, July 24. Capitals $15,000, 10,000,2000, 1500, 1400, 11584; 10 of 1000. 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 10 of 200, 20 of 150, 20 of 125, and 200 of 100. Tickets $5—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Class 58—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 20,—$30,000, 10,000, 8,900 5000, 4000, 3120; 30 of 15000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 50 of 300, and 100 of 200. Tickets $10, shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Class 60—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va, July 27, 1839 Capitals $30,000, 8000, 4000, 3000, 5500, 10174; 67—100, 1000, 10 of 500, 20 of 200, and 84 of 200. Tickets $10—Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Class 61—To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1839. Capitals $12,000, 10,000, 3000, 2000, 1972; 15 of 1000, 15 of 500, 15 of 400, 20 of 300, 20 of 200, 30 of 150, and 100 of 100. Tickets $4—Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets in the above schemes to be had at the Office of the subscriber on front street, two doors below Bayless & Coleman's Store.

D. CARRELL.

Miss De Bartholt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Maysville, that she is prepared to give lessons on the Piano Forte, either at her residence, Front Street, a few doors above the Eagle Hotel, or at private families. Her method of instruction has has been attended with the most gratifying success in Baltimore, &c. as the numerous testimonials in her possession sufficiently attest.

July 11—3t.

To Western Land-holders.

I HAVE a House and a Lot in Washington, some Durham Cattle, and two or three Stallions that I would trade for land in Illinois, Indiana or Missouri.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Washington, Mason Co., Ky. July 11, 1839.

An Excellent Medicine,
For sale by S. Stevenson, Concord, Ky.
And by Garret Chorde, Elizaville.

GOELICKES'

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

MEDICINE of more value to more than all the kingdoms of Asia, or even the united treasury of our globe; a medicine, obtained equally from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus becomes a *three fold power*—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, yet its power is a mysterious influence over every disease of the human system—a medicine which begins to be valued by the people, and are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of *the unbidden grave.*

Dose of the Sanative for Adults, one drop; for children a half drop; and for infants a quarter drop; the directions accompanying the manner of taking a full or half drop.

Price—Two dollars and fifty cents per *half ounce.*

Lewis Ofen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, the illustrious benefactor of man, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, for the invention of the *Matchless Sanative*—whose healing fact may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over the great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its high Medicinal, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant reason to bless the benificent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so gloriously portrayed even by a cripple—viz. E. F. Manhattan, grocer, 133. Mr. Jas. Sevier, innkeeper, 108; and not a single agent who has made returns of charge, during the year, has sold less than 100 per month since he received his appointment.

An acquaintance of gentlemen with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising 29 agents, recently offered Goelicke $4,000 for the original receipt for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to take four or five bottles and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten or even fifteen; but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has sufficed of the disease—and, in no other case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has the patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of contagious diseases—and by many it is held as a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not confine it with such inability.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether but or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious miasmas which may be silently preying upon their constitution, while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger, night"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check and cure.

The patient while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be constrained to force down against nature, every medley, which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often impertinently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants!) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible receipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or buckwhey for: if she direct flip, or fowl, eggs, or beef steak, regard her voice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite crave, not forgetting to be *temperate in all things.*

In burning fevers much not the patients, instinctive call for cold drink, by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place in his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hand a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure—this is nature.

From Timothy George, Esq. Orrington, Maine—My wife has been confined to her constitute habit for twenty-two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns, until the fourth of last winter, when she had a violent and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was well satisfied with his treatment of her case, though yet the fever was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her *LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED* and seemed to despair of her recovery. I wished myself, we thought proper to discontinue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I got a bottle of these Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless, the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them regularly according to the direction, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued to recover, and I feel as I should know but *her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.*

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself *well.*

Orington, Me., April 30, 1838.
TIMOTHY GEORGE.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARK & CO., Agents for Brattleboro,) Vt) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. The persons individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative—*Vermont Phenix.*

Certificate from Thomas Crosby of Brattleboro'.

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has under use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.
THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 13, 1838.

Certificate from Samuel Cutting, Esq. of Guilford, Vt.

I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt. would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint attended with severe pain and a hard cough, and with general debility. I have used a great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and have received a few from the most eminent Physicians of Boston without the least benefit. I can now using the 1st bottle of the *Matchless Sanative* which I believe will greatly relieve me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has greatly gone back. I feel confident that the Sanative alone, has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.
SAML. CUTTING.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be superior to the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but only one hand the extremely low charge of $10 per ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old policy of the times when Lotteries had been drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—the prizes are to be sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, decide at once, send the money and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and application made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Observe the Number, 156.

$700,000! 500,000!! $25,000!!!
6 prizes of $20,000—2 prizes of 15,000.
3 prizes of $10,000.

Grand Real Estate & Bank Stock Lottery

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY 20 DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1st, 1838, and sold by the undersigners, SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, sole Agents.

NO CONSOLATION NUMBERS!!
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession. The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—the Arcade—2-6 feet 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; lot rect 1 lines, on Natchez street; 126 feet 6 inches on Gravier street—Rented at about $27,000 per ann. Valued at $70,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at 25,500 dollars; valued at 500,000
2—Dwelling-house, (adjoining the Arcade,) No 16, 24 feet 6 inches front, on Natchez street. Rented at $1,292; valued at 20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, (adjoining the Arcade,) No 18, 23 ft front on Natchez street. Rented at $1,236; valued at 20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, (adjoining the Arcade,) No 20, 23 ft front on Natchez street. Rented at $1,230; valued at 20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, No 23, N. E. corner of Bank and Dauphine Street, 40 feet front on Bank, and 40 on Franklin st; by 127 feet 11 inches on Dauphine street. Rented at 1,300 dollars, valued at 20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, South west corner of Bank and Custom House streets; 32 feet 7 inches on Bank, and 40 feet 6 inches on Franklin street; 127 feet 10 inches deep in front on Custom House street. Rented at 1,200 dollars; valued at 20,000
1 Prize—Dwelling house, No 239, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at $1,000; valued at 15,000
1 Prize—250 Shares Canal Bank Stock, $10 each, 25,000
1 Prize—200 Shares Commercial bank Stock, 100 dollars, 20,000
1 Prize—150 Shares Mechanics' and Traders', 15,000
1 Prize—100 Shares City bank, 10,000
1 Prize—100 do do 10,000
1 Prize—100 do do 10,000
1 Prize—50 Shares Exchange bank, 5,000
1 Prize—50 do do 5,000
1 Prize—25 Shares Gas Light bank, 2,500
1 Prize—25 do do 2,500
1 Prize—15 Shares Mechanics' and Trader's, 1,500
1 Prize—10 do do 1,500
20 Prizes—each 10 shares Louisiana State bank, $100 each, each prize $1,000, 20,000
10 Prizes—each 2 shares of $100 each, each prize $200, of the Gas Light bank, 2,000
200 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000
270 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans bank, 20,000
150 Prizes—each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000
600 Prizes, Tickets $20—no shares, $1,500,000

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, in separate packages containing fifty each, examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to itsnumber, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have only the property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered and without any deduction!

☞Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the Canadas, New Brunswick, and other of the British Provinces, are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the first of December next, and forward their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

June 6, 1838—1Dec

Nicholas D. Coleman,

Late of Kentucky.
ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAS located himself in Vicksburg, Miss. and will practice in the Circuit Courts of Warren and adjoining Counts—also in the High Court of Errors and appeals—in the Superior Court of Chancery—and in the Federal Court

Feb 21, 1839.

Doctor Shackleford,

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, and offers his services in the various departments of his profession, to the inhabitants of Maysville and adjoining counties.

Office on Second, four doors below Market Street, and next door to his residence.

Maysville, January 11, 1838

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that the business of Brickmaking is now very general, and consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Groceries, Brushes & Dyestuffs.

Of the above goods, we have almost every variety; also a great many articles which it is needless to mention. We ask a call from those wishing to purchase. We are determined to sell as good bargains for cash, as can be bought in this city.

I. N. REYNOLDS,
R. FRENCH,
2 No. 47, Market street, Maysville

June 6—t

Osman's Vegetable Pills.

THE EXTRACT OF BONESET.

Price 25 cents—Good at all times

IF you wish to preserve health, use Osman's Boneset Pills. It is sufficient for all who are acquainted with Boneset, to know that it is one of the component parts of this compound. These pills have stood the test of trial, and have proved an efficient remedy for sick headache, fever of the season, acrid humors, nervous affections, weakness, obstructions, etc., generally becomes apparent, upon taking a few doses of these pills. In all such cases, these pills should be resorted to, as they will give instant relief, thus saving, in most cases, much suffering and sickness, and not unfrequently, life. No medicine introduced in so well adapted for the prevention of health, for relief and convenience, as the above named. These pills are easily taken, cause no pain or sickness, and universally have the desired effect. They may be taken by both sexes, and all ages, and at all times, being a harmless, yet powerful assistant of nature.

They may be used by the most debilitated without fear, as they give strength to the body. Those laboring under disease of long standing have found great relief by the use of this compound. It is well worth a trial.—The Bowers' Pills, beyond a doubt, are the best Fever and Ague medicine that has ever been before the public. They are warranted a sure cure, if taken according to directions, which accompany each box. The virtues of this compound surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated.

My only request is, that all who have been in the habit of using pills, or medicines of any kind, may call and give Osman's pills a trial, I being satisfied to rest on the virtue and reputation of my medicine.

N. B. Agents are wanted throughout the United States, for these pills. Thirty per cent is given to all agents, thirty pills in a box, price 25 cents.

Osman's principal Office for the sale of his pills, is on third street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati.

☞No apothecary, druggist, or pedlar, is authorized to sell Osman's pills.

For sale at the MONITOR OFFICE, the only authorized place of sale for the above pills, in Maysville.

Plough Factory,

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARTLY PLOUGHS, all sizes, for the farms of this country. They can be had at Janney & Huston's, J B Milnain's, or at our Shop near the Ice House on Second st. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-4f

HARD WARE.

B. B. REYNOLDS.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
CASTINGS, NAILS, STEEL, &c
No 20, Market St.
Maysville, Ky.

On hand, a full assortment of TOOLS of all kinds.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his stock; and he pledges himself to sell at Cincinnati prices, or as low as can be purchased in the West.

April 4 1839—3

NEW GOODS!!!

S. L. BLAINE & Co.
No. 2, FRONT, BELOW MARKET STREET.

HAS just received, and now offers for sale a neat and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods; which they will sell at their usual low prices, or exchange for Beeswax, Lard, Feathers, Rags, Tallow, Flaxseed or Beeswax.

Maysville, April 11 1839.—4

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap.
Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on Globes $1 assort'd
Burrett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and plate.

Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway;
Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Bradford;
Flint's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.
For sale by EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of R. G. DOBYNS & CO. either by note or book account, are requested, *for the last time*, to call and settle the same at the counting room of Leg, Reese & Dobyns, on or before the first day of March; for, after that time, all notes and accounts remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of A. A. Wadsworth and Stephen Lee, for collection.

R. G. DOBYNS.

February 28, 1839.

TOBACCO.

50 Boxes, Ky Cavendish,
50 do 6 Twist, No. 1.
40 do Spun.
On hand and for sale at the Factory of
O. B. SPALDING Jr.

Feb. 28th, 1839.—2m.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pollock & Tureman, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons who know themselves to be indebted to the firm, will come forward and settle with the same—and all who have accounts standing, will present them for payment.

JOHN M. POLLOCK.
JOHN M. COLLIOUN.

May 9th, 1839.—3t.

COAL.

A SUPPLY of the best Yohogany Smithing coal, for sale by
O. B. DAVIS.

Maysville, May 2nd.—1 mo

Hemp and Clover Seed.

40 BUSHELS HEMP SEED,
25 bushels CLOVER SEED. For sale by
JANUARY & HUSTON.

Maysville, 18th April, 1839.—3m.

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of no. 1 palm Soap, new on hand, Also, 3000 lbs of lump soap such as is manufactured in the country, of a good quality, and at a price as can be afforded by any house in the city.

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.—3m.

Just Received.

50 KEGS Pittsburgh White Lead,
25 do Cincinnati do
25 do Brown Lead Tumblers,
25 do do Glassware, all kinds,
20 do large Window Glass, all sizes,
For sale low, by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov. 21, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Arthur, dec'd, are requested to make payment without delay. And those having claims against the same to present them to me and as the law requires, or they will be barred.

WM. S. ALLEN, Ex'r.

April 11, 1839.—3t.

GREAT BARGAINS.

FRESH GOODS:

PROCTER & TUREMAN, have just received an additional supply of SPRING AND FANCY DRY GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

CLOTHS—Superfine Black Wool-died; Blacks, Blues, all shades and qualities: Browns, invisible, Forest and Grass Greens; Roman, Purple, Adelaide, Steel, and Olive mixed.

CASSIMERES—Black Wool-died; Blacks, Blues, Drabs, Cadetmixed; Light-mixed; Striped and Plaid, of all colors and qualities—A large and very superior Buffs.

CASINETS—A general assortment—all colors and qualities.

SUMMER CLOTHS—Marino Casinetes—different colours and qualities: French do. superior quality; Cambrics, Marseilles, Satinets—all colours, superior Black Woolen Cassinetts: superior Drap de Eté, for summer wear.

SUMMER WEARS—Brown and white grass Linens—Linen Drillings, plain and striped; Wide Linen Drillings, plain and striped; German do;—all qualities: Mexican—mixed; Rowen Cassimere: Blue Drills, Bewentreen, Water Proof Cloths, Russian best Fever and Ague medicine that has ever been before the public. They are warranted a sure cure, if taken according to directions, which accompany each box. The virtues of this compound surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated.

My only request is, that all who have been in the habit of using pills, or medicines of any kind, may call and give Osman's pills a trial, I being satisfied to rest on the virtue and reputation of my medicine.

N. B. Agents are wanted throughout the United States, for these pills. Thirty per cent is given to all agents, thirty pills in a box, price 25 cents.

Osman's principal Office for the sale of his pills, is on third street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati.

☞No apothecary, druggist, or pedlar, is authorized to sell Osman's pills.

For sale at the MONITOR OFFICE, the only authorized place of sale for the above pills, in Maysville.

Plough Factory,

WE are now manufacturing Joseph Dudley's very superior Wrought Iron and Steel PARTLY PLOUGHS, all sizes, for the farms of this country. They can be had at Janney & Huston's, J B Milnain's, or at our Shop near the Ice House on Second st. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. DUDLEY & Co.

Maysville, Feb 1, 1838-4f

HARD WARE.

B. B. REYNOLDS.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
CASTINGS, NAILS, STEEL, &c
No 20, Market St.
Maysville, Ky.

On hand, a full assortment of TOOLS of all kinds.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his stock; and he pledges himself to sell at Cincinnati prices, or as low as can be purchased in the West.

April 4 1839—3

NEW GOODS!!!

S. L. BLAINE & Co.
No. 2, FRONT, BELOW MARKET STREET.

HAS just received, and now offers for sale a neat and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods; which they will sell at their usual low prices, or exchange for Beeswax, Lard, Feathers, Rags, Tallow, Flaxseed or Beeswax.

Maysville, April 11 1839.—4

GLOBES, &c.

TWO pair of Terrestrial and Celestial 12 inch Globes, cheap.
Six inch Terrestrial Globes, $3;
Keith on Globes $1 assort'd
Burrett's Geography of the Heavens;
Surveyor's Compass, with spirit, level and plate.

Books on Surveying, by Flint, Gibson, Gummere and Conway;
Gummere's Astronomy;
Wonders of the Heavens, with beautiful Engravings, by J. Bradford;
Flint's Universal Atlas;
Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas;
Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 volumes.
For sale by EDWARD COX.

march 15, 1839

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of R. G. DOBYNS & CO. either by note or book account, are requested, *for the last time*, to call and settle the same at the counting room of Leg, Reese & Dobyns, on or before the first day of March; for, after that time, all notes and accounts remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of A. A. Wadsworth and Stephen Lee, for collection.

R. G. DOBYNS.

February 28, 1839.

TOBACCO.

50 Boxes, Ky Cavendish,
50 do 6 Twist, No. 1.
40 do Spun.
On hand and for sale at the Factory of
O. B. SPALDING Jr.

Feb. 28th, 1839.—2m.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pollock & Tureman, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons who know themselves to be indebted to the firm, will come forward and settle with the same—and all who have accounts standing, will present them for payment.

JOHN M. POLLOCK.
JOHN M. COLLIOUN.

May 9th, 1839.—3t.

COAL.

A SUPPLY of the best Yohogany Smithing coal, for sale by
O. B. DAVIS.

Maysville, May 2nd.—1 mo

Hemp and Clover Seed.

40 BUSHELS HEMP SEED,
25 bushels CLOVER SEED. For sale by
JANUARY & HUSTON.

Maysville, 18th April, 1839.—3m.

Palm Soap.

50 BOXES of no. 1 palm Soap, new on hand, Also, 3000 lbs of lump soap such as is manufactured in the country, of a good quality, and at a price as can be afforded by any house in the city.

GEO. MONTAGUE.

March 28, 1839.—3m.

Just Received.

50 KEGS Pittsburgh White Lead,
25 do Cincinnati do
25 do Brown Lead Tumblers,
25 do do Glassware, all kinds,
20 do large Window Glass, all sizes,
For sale low, by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Nov. 21, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Arthur, dec'd, are requested to make payment without delay. And those having claims against the same to present them to me and as the law requires, or they will be barred.

WM. S. ALLEN, Ex'r.

April 11, 1839.—3t.

New Commission House.

WILLIAM FICKLIN,

HAVING permanently located himself in Maysville Ky., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house recently occupied by Messrs Leage & Dobyns, on Main Cross street, No. 17, where he is prepared to receive and forward any description of property confided to his care; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to give general satisfaction. He has just received from New Orleans

94 bags Rio Coffee,
40 do Laguira do
15 do Java do
100 kits Mackerel, No. 1,
100 do do No. 2,
20 barrels Herrings, No. 1,
100 do Raisins, M. R.
15 bals. N. Orleans Sugar.
15 do Brown do,
20 bbls Loaf Sugar,
2 Tierces Rice,
2 Hogsheads
20 bbls N. Orleans Molasses,
15 doz. Patent Painted Buckets &c.

all of which he will sell on as good terms as any house in the place.

WILLIAM FICKLEN.

April 4, 1839.

Kirk, Anderson & Sharpe,

IN addition to their former Stock, have just received a fresh supply of Spring Goods, and a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY, DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS adapted to the present and ensuing Spring, which they offer, consisting of every thing that can be found in any establishment of the kind, here or elsewhere, viz: Cloths of every nationality, and substantial kind—and all of which *will be sold on terms equal to any establishment in the place or Louisville.* They also respectfully invite the patronage of their friends and the public, and request those wishing to purchase, to examine their stock before doing so.

JOHN L. KIRK,
ELY D. ANDERSON,
SAM'L K. SHARPE.

Maysville, April 18,—1838.

10 Bbs of OLD BOURBON WHISKEY just received and for sale. Apply immediately at No 34, Front St.

JOHN CUMMINS.

Maysville, Jan 31, 1839.

Glass Ware.

7 PAIR Gal Decanters,
5 pair " Dishes.
Also, fine Pitchers, Champagne, Tumblers, Wines and Bitters, Jellys, Glasses, fine cut and common;
11 boxes, 60 doz pressed Tumblers;
20 " 4 Gallon Jars;
5 " " Pitchers;
25 doz quart and pint Jars;
14 great Tierces Rosin;
20 " 5—6—7 inch plates;
12 " Salt cellars;
40 Boxes, 6 doz each, common Tumblers;
Just received by
J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
No. 10, Market Street.

May 16, 1839.

☞Eagle copy.

CATSUP.

MUSHROOM, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, for sale by
F. FRANK.

Feb. 28. 1839.—9m No 19 Sutton St.

Groceries, Iron, Nails, &c.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals from, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh, a variety Groceries, &c. which with former stocks, makes our assortment very complete, all of the best quality, composed of following articles: besides many others not enumerated, viz:

80 Hhds New Orleans Sugar,
200 Boxes No 1 Cheese,
40 barrels Loaf Sugar,
55 barrels No 1 Mackerel,
50 qr. do No 1
25 kets No 1 do
10 boxes Cod Fish,
10 Tierces Rice,
10 barrels Pepper,
20 barrels Molasses,
6 barrels Allspice,
12 boxes Indigo,
30 chests Gunpowder Tea.
5 tons Iron and Nails, assorted sizes,
150 bags nails, Innistin—3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 16 and 20d
200 half boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
120 do do 10 by 12 do do
50 boxes flint tumblers,
100 kegs White Lead in oil,
200 do Brown and grass bed cords,
100 do do do plough lines,
50 doz. Tree lines,
50 boxes Virginia and Kentucky Cavendish Tobacco,
6000 lbs. German Steel,
500 lbs. American blister steel,
500 lbs. English do do
500 the Cast Steel, Sanderson and Brother Sheffield, Tilt Hammer Steel,
All of which will be sold at market prices, or exchanged for approved country produce, such as Bacon, Hemp, Feathers, Beeswax, &c.

JANUARY & HUSTON.

Maysville, 18th April, 1839.—3m

Wutasia.

JUST received, the Indian Cure for Cough &c., for sale by
J. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 10, Market street.

Feb 14, 1839.

Ten Cents Reward.

FLED from his bed and boarding, on the night of the 9th instant, between Twelve and Daylight, a Negro man named Jerry, during business. The said boy is about 16 years old, five feet high, rather fair complexion, cheeks not marked, but had on a local sort, pimples, a very fat hand and body. The said Jerry Thacker was bound by the courts county Nicholas, until 21 years of age to learn the a boy named business. Therefore, all persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, on their peril, as the law will be put in force against them. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky, but no additional expenses paid.

ANDREW COUCHRAN.

Feb 18, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

EDWARD COX, has recently received, Ed Parley's Universal History, 2 vols. Ancient Universal History on the Plan of Mr. Combs Phrenology: Coleman's Practical Farmer and Gardener; Adams' New Arithmetic; Davies' Mensuration; Popular Algebra; Davies' Surveying; Cambridge Exercise: Fay West; Roh of the Bowl; Henry's Assembly Catechism; Bible and Sunday School Class; Big Bethel child; Northcomer's Hebrew Grammar; Totten's Algebra; Chambers's Evenings with Naturalists; Tales of the Parlour; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella; Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella; Taylor's Law Glossary; Jack Ashore; Mrs. Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada &c; The Bubbles of Canada, Wyly's Greek Grammar; Mitchell's Largest Map of the United States, with an index of every town and village; The Huguenot, by James; Mifford's County Stories: Robinson's Church History; Elvira, Nevin's Bible of antiquity; The Women of England; Captain Kyd, the Wizzard of the Sea; The Prince and Peddler; Pike & Hay and Chase's of Conscience; The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, by Paulding; Neale Malone; The American in Paris; Dwight's Travels; Paulding's Dutch of the East; Romance of the Harem; Preaching and Hearing; Scott's Infantry Tactics.

May 16, 1839.

James C. Coleman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will make Collections and remit to order.

INSURANCE LOCKS

THE LEXINGTON
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company,
CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS
BY THESE ASSET.

CHARLES B. RYAN,

ACCEPTS to take risques of all kinds against FIRE or MARINE, on liberal terms and grant and sell Annuities, at the usual rates of premium. Any office in the country or states wishing any office in the state, to call. Office on Main Cross street, next door to the Bank of Kentucky.

Maysville, February 8, 1839.—1t

Important to Saddlers.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Saddle Tree, manufactured by P. Hayden & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs the Saddlers of this place and vicinity, that he will continue to supply them at the following rates:

Side Trees—superior article, $10 per dz
Half Spreads, do 8 "
Fall backs, do 6 "
Straight beads, do 6 "
English do 4 "

A full supply of the above, will be kept on hand at all times, and sold either by wholesale or retail.

Dec 6, 1838—6m.

HENRY L. DAVIS,

Hat Manufacturer, Sutton Street.

HAS on hand a full supply of hats and caps, which he will be happy to dispose of, upon reasonable terms. He will at all times be supplied with a new and fashionable assortment, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Maysville, Nov. 15 1838—3m.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Ware,

JOEL G. SEYS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the business of Tinning, at his old stand, on the south side of Second street, between Bridge and Market streets, a little below the Rail Road Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of various articles in his line of business, and of his own manufacture, which he will positively sell at the PITTSBURG PRICES, and on terms as accommodating as they can be bought in that city, or elsewhere, without exception.

His long and well tried experience in the business, and his unremitting attention to his employ, will enable him to execute orders with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself that his work shall not be called in quality of material, workmanship or cheapness. Merchants and all others who may purchase, are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Cooking, and Parlor Stoves

AND COMMON GRATES,

of all sizes, are constantly on hand for sale.

Maysville, Sept 18, 1838.

Our Boots,

THE proprietor of "Our Boots," leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to serve up in the best manner, all who may favor him with their custom. His friends will give him a call. He will be constantly supplied with fresh oysters during the season.

Nov. 8, 1838.—4mo.

DR. BULL'S

ULTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

IS HIS new instrument for the relief of Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, and Bilious Diarrhoea, for the adjustable Pessary, recently invented to the afflicted as the sensible relief to health, and comfort in performing a cure, even under the most inveterate circumstances. It has received the approbation of Drs. Dorsey, Hamilton; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie; Sir Charles, Physician to the Queen; Dr. Ashwell, Lecturer on Midwifery, Guy's Hospital; Lecturer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Dr. Sweatman, Lecturer to Guy's Hospital, and senior Accoucheur to Queen Charlotte's Lying in Hospital; Henry Davies, Coquest; Blundel, Lecturer, Surgeon Keates, &c by Professor Dunglison, Professor of Medicine in University of New York; Professor Dudlefield, Professor of Midwifery in University of Maryland; Professor Dickeson, Professor of Surgery in University of New York; Professor Delafield; Professor Mitchell, Pres. and Sec. New York Phrenological Society; Prof. Hare, Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Pen.; Prof. Dunglison, Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Pen.; Prof. Hare, Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Pen.; Prof. Hare, Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Pen.; Prof. Hare